THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

Surely the Lord God will do nothing, but he revealeth his secret unto his servants the Prophets... The Lord God has spoken, who can but prophesy?"—AMOS.

No. 17, Vol. XXV. Saturday, April 25, 1863. Price One Penny.

MASS MEETING IN THE TABERNACLE, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

(From the Deseret News.)

It is never a pleasant task to publish the follies of men: where it can be done justly we prefer to cover up the infirmities of humanity with the mantle of charity; but when wickedness is unmistakably manifest everywhere, and misrepresentation and falsehood are resorted to, in order to accomplish an evil purpose, we have no disposition to shrink from telling the truth. We have been studiously silent on the proceedings of some of the Federal officers, though we confess it has been hard at times to keep that silence. We have been accustomed to suffer wrongs, and probably have acquired too much patience for our own good; but whatever may be the result of our forbearance, we shall ever have the satisfaction of knowing that we contributed nothing to the downfall of men evidently bent on their own ruin. We have seen them like men building their own sepulchers, but have not hastened their interment. Should they have consciousness beyond the tomb, they will bear us witness that their own hands dug their dark graves into which they crept and passed into everlasting shame and oblivion.

For some time back it has been very evident that the labors of Governor Harding and the Associate Justices were hostile to the interests of the people of Utah, and that the Governor, particularly, was straining every nerve to create difficulties. So absurd and ridiculous have of late been his Excellency's everlasting speeches, that it has been often a matter of doubt whether he was perfectly responsible for his actions. His most intimate acquaintances have been the most surprised at his language, and though courtesy has required a certain amount of attention to his addresses, we know no person who has not shrunk from his presence as if from a nuisance. His language and his actions have been in perpetual hostility. Every citizen who has had the misfortune to come under the sound of his tongue, has had to listen to his professions of attachment to the people of Utah. He unceasingly refers to his early acquaintance with the Prophet Joseph, and considers himself entitled to the gratitude of the community for his preservation of the first proof sheet of the title-page of the Book of Mormon. His youthful dreams and visions, illustrated with his own pen and ink, have been handed about like diagrams of a battle-field, or the visions of Nebuchadnezzar, in which his

Excellency, of course, is the fated child of Providence. He refers to the general goodness of his heart, and appeals to everything sacred for confirmation of the immaculate purity of his intentions, and all of this and a thousand times more, while at the same moment he has been laborious in his efforts to bring trouble upon the whole people. He is a perfect compound of contradictions. We have hoped for reformation, but we have hoped in vain; and, what had only been known for a long time to the few, had at length become so palpable to the whole community, that self-preservation forced upon them the action we have now to report.

On Monday evening a few of our prominent citizens met in caucus and proposed a Mass Meeting, at which such measures might be adopted as would properly represent the feelings of the people. The next day, at one p.m., being considered a proper time for assembling, that hour was announced, and long before the appointed time the Tabernacle was crowded with citizens of every class and condition.

THE MASS MEETING.

As a prelude to the proceedings of the meeting, Capt. Thomas' brass band played "Hail Columbia," which, with other music discoursed by the band, we thought very appropriate. The meeting then organized by the appointment of Hon. Daniel Spencer, chairman, William Clayton and Thomas Williams, Esqrs., clerks, George D. Watt and John V. Long, Esqrs., reporters. President Joseph Young engaged in prayer, invoking the blessings of the Lord upon the speakers and hearers, and seeking the direction and guidance of the Spirit of the Lord on the proceedings in which they might engage, that truth and righteousness might be advanced, and that the people might be protected in the exercise of their rights as citizens of a free and independent Government.

The band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and the Hon. John Taylor made a brief opening speech stating the object of the meeting. They had met together for the purpose of investigating certain acts of several of the United States officials now in the territory. It was a Mass Meeting of the citizens, and he, for one, desired to hear a proper statement of the course of the persons alluded to, so far as they affected the citizens of the Territory, laid before the people, and that such action might be adopted as they thought proper, and as the circumstances demanded.

The time had come for certain documents to be placed before the people and before the country, and on which they could not avoid taking action. Though the Legislature was under no obligation at the opening of the Session to publish the Governor's Message—as such action on their part was purely complimentary—they did at first contemplate doing so, but, on reflection, considered that the character of that Message was such that they could not with respect to themselves and to the community do so, and many were of opinion that its publication at that time might have subjected His Excellency to the insult which his intemperate language had provoked. Mr. Taylor then gave place to the Hon. Albert Carrington, who read the Message from the printed journals of the Legislature.

The reading of the Message was listened to with great attention, and at its conclusion the audience unmistakably indicated their uneasiness over the insult offered to their representatives, who had been forced to listen to its delivery by the Governor in person. There was one deep feeling of contempt manifest for its author. Mr. Carrington then alluded to the inconsistencies of the Governor's professions and his actions. He said his Excellency reminded him of the man and his cow—he commenced with sweet apples, and at every opportunity threw in the onions. The Governor commenced with admitting that the Constitution debarred him from interfering with the religious rights, and at every opportunity throughout the Message he attacked them. He said that he would neither affirm nor deny with regard to the question of Polygamy, yet at the same time he held it up to ridicule and obloquy, and everywhere affirming that it was not only contrary to civilization but anomalous, and that it could not be endured—was contrary to law, and unconstitutional, while at the same time

be conceded that it was a religious rite and a matter of faith with the people. These were, he said, a few of the reasons which induced the Legislative Assembly to waive the complimentary publication of the Message, in hopes that his Excellency might consider his folly, mend his ways and pursue the course which he promised in the latter part of his Message; but how consistently he had acted since that time the audience would be able to judge after the reading of other documents during the meeting.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Carrington then read correspondence from the Hon. John M. Bernhisel, delegate to Congress, and from the Hon. William H. Hooper, Senator elect, in which the unjustifiable proceedings of Governor Harding and the Associate Justices Waite and Drake were exposed. Mr. Carrington read an extract from a letter dated Washington, 22nd of January, in which Governor Harding was represented to have communicated to the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate, his Message, accompanied by a letter stating that the Message had been suppressed through the influence of one of our prominent citizens, referring, unquestionably, to Governor Young. The following is the last paragraph of the letter referred to:—

"I entertain strong hopes that we shall be able to obtain, before the termination of the Session, an appropriation to liquidate your Indian amounts unless prevented by Governor Harding's *insinuation of the disloyalty of our people.*"

The following is an extract from a letter dated Washington, Feb. 6th:—

"On the 11th of December last, Senator Browning introduced a bill in the Senate, which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary. This bill was prepared at Great Salt Lake City, and its enactment by Congress, recommended by Governor Harding and Judges Waite and Drake. The leading and most exceptionable features of this bill are the following:—1st, It limits the jurisdiction of the Probate Court to the Probate of Wills, to the issue of letters of administration and the appointment of guardians. 2nd, It authorises the Marshal to summon any persons, within the district in which the Court is held, that he thinks proper, as jurors. 3rd, It authorises the Governor to appoint and commission *all* militia officers, including the Major-General, and remove them at pleasure. It also confers on the Governor authority to appoint the days for training."

On the 27th of January, the Hon. Wm. H. Hooper writes from Washington that "Governor Harding is, of course, doing all he can by letters" against the people of Utah. His letter was chiefly occupied with the bill presented by Mr. Browning. The Senator's letter was entirely confirmatory of those from the pen of our Delegate. He says:—

"The bill has been presented and referred back. There does not appear to have been any action on it. It has not been printed; should it be I will forward a copy. The bill was drawn up at Salt Lake, and attached with eyelets. Also attached was as follows:—The Bill should be passed." Signed:—

S. S. Harding, Governor; Waite and Drake, Associate Justices."

The reading of these extracts created quite a sensation. When the insinuation of the disloyalty of the people was read, there was a loud murmur of dissatisfaction throughout the audience. Mr. Carrington's sarcastic reference to the Governor's promise "to help us," and his allusion to His Excellency's private room being a new place for drafting bills for the action of Congress, had a telling effect upon the meeting.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN TAYLOR.

After the applause had subsided which greeted his rising, Mr. Taylor said,—It has already been stated that these documents speak for themselves. They come from those who are ostensibly our guardians and the guardians of our rights. They come from men who ought to be actuated by the strictest principles of honor, truth, virtue, integrity and honesty, and whose high official position ought to elevate them above suspicion, yet what are the results?

In relation to the Governor's Message, enough, perhaps, has already been said. We are not here to enter into any labored political disquisitions, but to make some plain matter-of-fact statements, in which are involved the vital interests of this community. There is one feature, however, in that document which deserves a passing notice. It

would seem that we are by direct implication accused of disloyalty. He states that he has not heard any sentiments expressed, either publicly or privately, that would lead him to believe that much sympathy is felt by any considerable portion of this people in favor of the Government of the United States. Perhaps we may not be so blatant and loud-spoken as some people are; but is it not patent to this community that the Legislature, during the Session of 1861-2, assumed the Territorial quota of taxation, and at the very time that His Excellency was uttering this infamy, a resolution, passed by the House, lay on the table, requesting the Secretary to place a United States' flag on the State House during the Session. This was a small affair, yet significant of our feelings.

It is not a matter of very grave importance to us, generally, what men may think of us, whether they be Government officials or no; but these allegations assume another form, and their wickedness is now rendered vindictive from the peculiar circumstances in which our nation at the present time is placed. When treason is stalking through the land, when all the energies, the wealth and power of the United States has been brought into requisition to put down rebellion, when anarchy and distrust run riot through the nation. When under these circumstances we had a right to look for a friend in our Governor who would, at least, fairly represent us, we have met a most insidious foe, who through base insinuations, misrepresentations and falsehood, is seeking with all his power, privately and officially, not only to injure us before the Government, but to sap the very foundations of our civil and religious liberty; he is, in fact, in the pursuit of his unhallowed course, seeking to promote anarchy and rebellion, and dabbling in your blood. It is then a matter of no small importance (hear, hear). Such, it would seem, were Governor Harding's intentions when he read this Message—such were his feelings when he concocted it. The document shows upon its face that it was not hastily written; it has been well digested and every word carefully weighed. It most assuredly contains the sentiments of his heart (hear, hear), of which his Washington letters [illegible] proof positive, in relation to our all disloyalty.

We are told about the generou[s] ception of our Senators elect; of [illegible] we are profoundly ignorant. [T]he reception was not so graci[ous] would represent. He labo[rs] error, for which we do not fee[l] proach him; but what are we to [do] of his official letters to Washing[ton] They are facts. What of *his* gra[ce] acts of kindness to this people a[nd] their representatives? From the s[en]ments of our representatives in [Con]gress, he is the most vindictive e[nemy] we have; the only man, it would [seem] who is insidiously striving to sa[p] interests of this people, and to i[njure] their reputation; yet he is our [Gov]ernor, and professes to represent [our] interests and to feel intensely inter[ested] in our welfare. Let us investigat[e] a short time the results of his [policy] should his designs be successful, le[t] the allegations of treason out o[f] question.

We have been in the habit of t[hink]ing that we live under the auspice[s of a] Republican Government, and th[at we] had the right of franchise; that w[e had] the privilege of voting for who[m we] pleased, and of saying who shou[ld] present us; but it may be that w[e are] laboring under a mistake, a pol[itical] illusion. We have thought too, t[hat] any man among us was accus[ed of] crimes, that it was his privilege [to be] tried by his peers, by people who[had] lived among, who would be the [best] judges of his actions. We have fu[rther] been of the opinion that, while s[erving] in a military capacity, when we [were] called to muster into service, to [fight] in defence of our country's righ[ts we] had a right to the selection of our [own] officers. It is a Republican usag[e to] have always elected our own [military] officers; but if the plotting of Gov[ernor] Harding and our honorable J[udge] should be carried into effect, we c[an] so no more; we shall be depri[ved of] franchise, of the rights of trial [by] impartial jury, and shall be plac[ed] a military capacity, under the cre[ature] of Governor Harding or his succ[essor]—if direction; in other words, we sh[all be] deprived of all the rights of fre[emen] and placed under a military despo[tism]

would be the result of the passage
is act. Let us examine it a little.
ot already framed by the Governor
Judges, passed in the congress of
rnor Harding's sitting-room, is
arded to Washington with a request
it be passed. Now suppose it
what would be the result? As
stated, we suppose that we
ss the rights of franchise; this is
stake, we do not, we only think we
The Governor has already taken
from us. How so? Have we not
privilege of voting for our own
lators, our own representatives in
egislative Assembly? Yes. And
ey not pass laws for us? Yes.
the Governor possesses the power
o. This old relic of Colonial bar-
m ingrafted into our Territorial
nization was always in existence
g us, but never was so foully
d as in the person of our present
rnor; he has done all he could to
the wheels of Government and to
ce dissatisfaction, and has exer-
his veto to the fullest extent of
ower. As an instance of this,
were only twenty laws passed
egislative Assembly, only six of
are approved; two of those were
tions, one of changing the place
eting from the Court House to the
House, and the other the adjourn-
to next Session. The other four
atters of minor importance, while
thing connected with the welfare
e community, fourteen acts, are
o much waste paper. Now, I ask
e is your franchise? In Governor
ng's pocket or stove.

ain, in regard to juries already
ed to, you know what the usage
een in relation to this matter.
nor Harding and the Judges want
ce in the hands of the United
Marshal the power of selecting
from whom he pleases, no matter
r they come or who they are.
is what our honorable Judges
overnor would attempt. Your
es are aimed at, and your rights
men; and then, if you do not
o be disfranchised, and your
es trampled under foot by a
er—if you do not like to have
egs and cut-throats sit upon your
Mr. Harding wants to select
n military, and choose his own officers to lead them, and then if you will not submit, "I will make you." [Voices all over the house, "Can't do it," with loud applause.] We know he cannot do it, but this is what he aims at. [Clapping and great applause.] When these rights are taken from us, what rights have we left? [Cries of "None."] It could scarcely be credited that a man in his position would so far degrade himself as to introduce such outrageous principles, and it is lamentable to reflect upon, that men holding the position of United States Judges could descend to such injustice, corruption and depravity. [Applause.] These things are so palpable that any man with five grains of common sense can comprehend them. "He that runneth may read." It is for you to judge whether you are willing to sustain such men in the capacity they act in or not. [One united cry of "No!" and loud clapping.]

GOVERNOR YOUNG'S SPEECH.

On Governor Young responding to the invitation to address the meeting, and approaching the speaker's desk, he was greeted with prolonged and deafening applause. He stated that he had no intention of delivering a lengthy address, but while he spoke he would solicit the quiet of the assembly. He knew well the feelings of his auditory, but would prefer that they should suppress their demonstrations of applause to other times and places, when they might have less business and more leisure. On the resumption of perfect silence, he said that they had heard the Message of the Governor to the last Legislature of Utah. They would readily perceive that the bread was buttered, but there was poison underneath. It seemed to him that the enemies of the Union, of the Constitution and of the nation, were determined to ruin if they could not rule. A foreseeing person might suppose that they conspired to bring about a revolution in the West, so as to divide the Pacific from the Atlantic States, for their acts tended to that end. He believed that no true Democrat, no true Republican desired to see the nation distracted as it now was, but the labors of fanatics, whether they had plans which they comprehended or not, were in that

direction. When Governor Harding came to this Territory last July, he sought to ingratiate himself into the esteem of our prominent citizens, with whom he had early intercourse, by his professed friendship and attachment to the people of Utah. He was then full of their praises, and said that he was ready to declare that he would stand in the defence of polygamy, or he should have to deny the Bible, and that he had told the President of the United States, before he left Washington, that if he was called upon to agitate the question he would have to take the side of polygamy or have to renounce the Bible. He said in the Bowery, on the 24th of July, and at other places and at other times, that if he ever learned that he was obnoxious to the people, and they did not wish his presence, he would leave the Territory.

[Voices everywhere, "He had better go now."]

He was not aware whether the two Associate Judges were tools operating with him, or whether they knew no better. The success sought in their schemes was the establishment of a military government over the Territory, in the hopes of goading on the people to open rupture with the general Government. Then they would call out that Utah was disloyal! Utah was disloyal!! He was aware that nothing would please such men better than the arrest of all progress Westward. They would, no doubt of it, be delighted to see the stoppage of travel across the Plains and all intercourse by mail or telegraph destroyed. Any amount of money had been employed by parties interested in mail transportation and passenger travel to the Pacific, by way of Panama, to destroy the highway across the Plains, and there were men among them not above operating to the accomplishment of that end under the pretence of other purposes.

He then alluded to the law that was drafted in this city [Great Salt Lake City] and sent to Washington for adoption by Congress, to take from the people their rights as free American citizens, and portrayed the despotism that would follow placing the power of selecting jurors in the hands of a United States Marshal. Any such power could, in the hands of designing men, destroy and subvert every right of free citizens. For that purpose any class of disreputable men could at any time be imported into the Territory, and with a residence of a few hours be the ready tools for the accomplishment of any purpose. When their rights and the protection of their liberties were taken from them, what remained? [Voices, "Nothing, nothing."] Yes, service to tyrants, service to despots!

He concluded his address by expressing that his feelings were that the nation might be happy and free as it had been, and exhorted the people to be true to themselves, to their country, to their God and to their friends. Governor Young resumed his seat amidst great applause and cheering.

William Clayton, Esq., then read the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we consider the attack made upon us by His Excellency Governor Harding, wherein our loyalty is impugned as base, wicked, unjust and false; and he knew it to be so when uttered.

Resolved, That we consider the attempt to possess himself of all military authority and dictation, by appointing all the militia officers, is a stretch at military despotism hitherto unknown in the annals of our Republic.

Resolved, That we consider his attempt to control the selection of juries as a base, unjust and tyrranical, as to deserve the contempt of all freemen.

Resolved, That we consider the action of Judges Waite and Drake, in assisting the Governor to pervert justice and violate the sacred palladium of the people's rights, as subversive of the principles of justice, degrading to their high calling and repulsive to the feelings of honest men.

Resolved, That we consider that a serious attack has been made upon the liberties of this people, and that it not only affects us as a Territory, but is a direct assault upon Republican principles in our own nation and throughout the world, and that we cannot either tamely submit to be disfranchised ourselves, nor witness, without protest, the assassin's dagger plunged into the very vitals of our national institutions.

Resolved, That while we at all times honor and magnify all wholesome laws of our country, and desire to be subservient to their dictates and the equitable administration of justice, we will resist, in a proper manner, every attempt upon the

liberties guaranteed by our fathers, whether made by insidious foes or open traitors.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the meeting to wait upon the Governor and Judges Waite and Drake, to request them to resign their offices and leave the Territory.

Resolved, That John Taylor, Jeter Clinton and Orson Pratt, sen., be that committee.

Resolved, That we petition the President of the United States to remove Governor Harding and Judges Waite and Drake, and to appoint good men in their stead.

The chairman called upon the meeting for an expression of their wishes, and the building rang with a glorious "Aye" for their adoption.

The following petition was likewise read and committed to the people for their action:—

THE PETITION TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

To His Excellency,
Abraham Lincoln,
President of the United States.

Sir,—We, your petitioners, citizens of the Territory of Utah, respectfully represent that—

Whereas, from the most reliable information in our possession, we are satisfied that his Excellency Stephen S. Harding, Governor, Charles B. Waite and Thomas J. Drake, Associate Justices, are strenuously endeavoring to create mischief and stir up strife between the people of the Territory of Utah and the troops now in Camp Douglas (situated within the limits of Great Salt Lake City), and, of far graver import in our nation's present difficulties, between the people of the aforesaid Territory and the Government of the United States,—

Therefore, we respectfull y petition your Excellency to forthwith remove the aforesaid persons from the offices they now hold, and to appoint in their places men who will attend to the duties of their office, honor their appointments, and regard the rights of all, attending to their own affairs and leaving alone the affairs of others; and in all their conduct demeaning themselves as honorable citizens and officers worthy of commendation by yourself, our Government and all good men; and for the aforesaid removals and appointments your petitioners will most respectfully continue to pray.

Great Salt Lake City,
Territory of Utah,
March 3rd, 1863.

The same unanimous approval followed the reading of the petition. The band then played "The Marsellaise," and the chairman dissolved the meeting.

By way of conclusion, we must add, that we never saw a more earnest, yet calm and deliberate assembly in Utah or elsewhere; the rights of the people were threatened, and they solemnly entered their protest, leaving the results for the future in the hands of an overruling Providence. Before eight o'clock last evening [March 3rd], upwards of 2,100 signatures were affixed to the petition; and, no doubt, there will be a large addition to that number in the course of to-day.

The committee appointed to wait upon the Governor and the two judges, to make them acquainted with the wishes of the people, are understood to attend to that business early to-day. It is hoped that they will have the good sense to immediately resign office, and afford President Lincoln a favorable opportunity of filling their places by wiser and better men.

HISTORY OF JOSEPH SMITH.

(Continued from page 219.)

P. P. Pratt said;—

"What has been said has been well said. If there are men here who are our enemies, I'll tell you when they will cease to be here: they will be here while you will deal with them. If I exchange property or deal with men, I do it with those whom I know to be faithful.

If there are wicked men here, it is because we support them. Stop dealing with them, and they will go away. Will I support them? No, I would deal with all honest men whom I know to be such.

I am willing to do good to all men, especially to the household of faith. Our enemies will cease to dwell here when you cease to deal with them. Mobs and wicked men will cease when you cease to support them.

I know we can all live and be happy too, when we deal with honest men. If a man wants a doctor or a lawyer, he will

send directly for the worst man he can find.

I would die a natural death sooner than I would have a wicked doctor to help me off. I would go without sueing all the days of my life before I would go to a lawyer to sue. I will not say anything about the merchants, because you all know them.

President B. Youn again arose and said:—

"There is more business than can be done this afternoon, but we can accomplish all we want to have done without calling this convention of the whole Church. I am going to present to you the leading items.

I do not ask you to take my counsel or advice alone, but every one of you act for yourselves; but if brother Rigdon is the person you want to lead you, vote for him, but not unless you intend to follow him and support him as you did Joseph. Do not say so without you mean to take his counsel hereafter.

And I would say the same for the Twelve, don't make a covenant to support them unless you intend to abide by their counsel; and if they do not counsel you as you please, don't turn round and oppose them.

I want every man, before he enters into a covenant, to know what he is going to do; but we want to know if this people will support the Priesthood in the name of Israel's God. If you say you will, do so.

We want men appointed to take charge of the business that did lay on the shoulders of Joseph. Let me say to you that this kingdom will spread more than ever.

The Twelve have the power now—the Seventies, the Elders and all of you can have power to go and build up the kingdom in the name of Israel's God. Nauvoo will not hold all the people that will come into the kingdom.

We want to build the Temple, so as to get our endowment; and if we do our best, and Satan will not let us build it, we will go into the wilderness and we will receive the endowment, for we will receive an endowment anyhow.

Will you abide our counsel? I again say, my soul for any man's, if they will abide our counsel, that they will go right into heaven. We have all the signs and tokens to give to the porter at the door, and he will let us in.

I will ask you as Quorums, Do you want brother Rigdon to stand forward as your leader, your guide, your spokesman. President Rigdon wants me to bring up the other question first, and that is, Does the Church want, and is it their only desire to sustain the Twelve as the First Presidency of this people?

Here are the Apostles, the Bible, the Book of Mormon, the Doctrine and Covenants—they are written on the tablet of my heart. If the Church want the Twelve to stand as the head, the First Presidency of the Church, and at the head of this kingdom in all the world, stand next to Joseph, walk up into their calling, and hold the keys of this kingdom, every man, every woman, every Quorum is now put in order, and you are now the sole controllers of it.

All that are in favor of this, in all the congregation of the Saints, manifest it by holding up the right hand. (There was a universal vote.) If there are any of the contrary mind, every man and every woman who does not want the Twelve to preside, lift up your hands in like manner. (No hands up.) This supersedes the other question, and trying it by Quorums.

(To be Continued.)

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1863.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES—SUGGESTIONS TO THE ELDERS.

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It is questionable if this Mission has ever been so short of Elders actively engaged in the Ministry, as it has been during the past twelve months, the exigencies of the Work and the scattered condition of the Saints being considered; and many more Elders could have been effectively and beneficially employed in the Conferences among the Branches, had circumstances in Zion rendered it wise

to send any more Missionaries abroad. The Elders have labored faithfully, and under the blessing of God have been enabled to do much good, for which we feel grateful to our heavenly Father, and feel encouraged for the future even under more disadvantageous circumstances, so far as help in the Ministry is concerned. The present Emigration will carry with it a number of those who have been laboring in the Ministry, some of whom are returning to Zion, and others of whom gladly avail themselves of the privilege to go there for the first time. While we have endeavored to call native Elders into the Ministry so far as practicable, we feel that the number of those going, among whom are Elders from Zion of long experience, will materially diminish the strength of the help we can command, and the responsibilities attending the active Ministry will consequently be increased upon those who remain. It is necessary to make some changes and appointments, in doing which we have sought to be governed by the Spirit of the Lord and have consulted the interests of the Work throughout the Mission. We desire to see the Elders—both those who are going to leave and those who remain, make those interests a matter of deep consideration with them, that the Work may not suffer, but continue to increase and progress. To this end the Elders who are leaving their present fields of labor should endeavor to do so in such a manner that their successors may not encounter any difficulties when entering upon their duties in them. They should see that all financial matters are in a satisfactory and healthy condition, and easy to be understood; and they should make it a point of honor, as it is a duty, to leave nothing of a complex character for their successors to deal with which they could, with, perhaps, a little pains, adjust much easier themselves, being necessarily better acquainted with the circumstances and people whom they are leaving than others could be expected to be for a time. They should also seek to make those who succeed them thoroughly acquainted with all the details of business and the situation of the Saints and Branches, thereby facilitating the spread of the Work; for it is not simply the labors of the Elders who are appointed to preside over the fields in which they have been laboring that they are rendering easier, but they are seeking by so doing to forward the cause of righteousness and truth. Some of those who are entering upon new fields of labor will, doubtless in some instances, find things managed somewhat differently from what they have been accustomed to, arising from the circumstances which surround the people. While we cannot be governed at all times by precedent, it is not wise to change merely for the sake of changing where matters are moving along smoothly. They should therefore seek to become acquainted with the condition of the people and the circumstances by which they are surrounded, as speedily as possible, that their labors may be directed wisely and understandingly for the good and welfare of the Saints. The Elders should ever bear in mind that their mission is to save men. To this end all their efforts should be directed. In a recent letter from President Young, he says,—"Please keep the Elders in mind that their duties are to preach the Gospel and gather Israel, and that here is the place for them to accumulate this world's goods and not abroad in their fields of labor. Every dollar an Elder unwisely uses while on his mission, not only hinders the emigration by precisely the same amount, but also mars his usefulness and full enjoyment of the spirit of his calling."

Another point, which we must again allude to at this juncture, with the hope that it will be remembered and acted upon by all the Elders, both those who are going and those who are remaining, is the imperative necessity of using every

exertion to emancipate the various Conferences which are in debt from the obligations which rest upon them, and adopting a course which will effectually prevent any indebtedness occurring in the future. Enough has already been said through these columns for the past two years upon this subject to fully enlighten the Elders respecting it. We feel very strongly the importance of this matter, as we are convinced that, when a Conference is in debt, the hands of the Priesthood are comparatively tied, and they are not in a position to accomplish so much good as they would be were they otherwise situated. There should be a great and united effort made at the present time by the Priesthood and Saints throughout the Conferences which are embarrassed by debts to liquidate them, that, under the administration of the Elders who are now appointed to take charge, they may start free from every dead-weight that would militate against the progress of the Work and their own freedom and happiness, and keep free from such henceforward. It is not necessary to dwell upon the great pleasure and satisfaction an Elder feels at the time of his release from his field of labor to return home, if he is in a position to turn over the business of his Conference or District to his successor free from every entanglement and debt, and in a good, healthy, spiritual condition. Every man of feeling knows how delightful the emotions of an Elder must be under such circumstances. It must be a source of pleasure to him, throughout his future career, whenever memory shall recall the labors and scenes of the past. We hope that no effort will be spared by the Elders to place themselves and their fields in such a condition that they can entertain these feelings.

RELEASES, CHANGES AND APPOINTMENTS.

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RELEASES.—The following Elders from Zion are released to return home:—

Elder Joseph F. Smith, President of the Sheffield District. Elder William Bramall, President of the Southampton District. Elder John S. Gleason, President of the Newcastle-on-Tyne District. Elder David M. Stuart, President of the Scottish District. Elder John Needham, President of the Kent Conference. Elder Edward Cliff, President of the Warwickshire Conference. Elder Willard G. Smith, President of the Cheltenham Conference. Elder William S. Baxter, President of the Dundee Conference. Elder Samuel H. B. Smith, President of the Leeds Conference. Elder Phillip De La Mare, President of the Channel Islands Conference. Elder Robert Evans, President of the Carnarvonshire Conference. Elder Richard Palmer, President of the Monmouthshire Conference. Elder E. T. Edwards, from the Monmouthshire Conference. Elder George Stanneforth, from the Sheffield Conference. Elder Charles H. Reese, from the Bristol Conference. Elder John Marett, from the Channel Islands Conference.

The following Elders are also released to go to Zion:—

Elder William Hopwood, President of the Staffordshire Conference. Elder William H. Pitts, President of the Land's-End Conference. Elder William Thurgood, President of the Worcestershire Conference. Elder Robert Sands, President of the Glasgow Conference. Elder John Gibbs, President of the Pembrokeshire Conference. Elder David M. Davies, President of the Llanelly Conference. Elder Joseph W. Morgan, President of the Cardiff Conference. Elder John Berrett, President of the Essex Conference. Elders Richard Smyth and Robert Wilson, from the Liverpool Conference. Elder Thomas Crawley, from the Bedfordshire Conference. Elder Alexander Letham, from the Edinburgh Conference. Elder Edward L. Sloan, from laboring in the *Millennial Star* Office.

CHANGES.

Elder Richard Bentley, from the Presidency of the Norwich Conference to the Presidency of the London District.

Elder Samuel Neslen, from laboring in the Norwich Conference to the Presidency of said Conference.

Elder Joseph Bull, from the Presidency of the Bedfordshire Conference to the Presidency of the Sheffield District.

Elder Thomas O. King, from laboring in the London Conference to the Presidency of the Bedfordshire Conference.

Elder Thomas Taylor, from laboring in the Sheffield District to the Presidency of the Manchester District.

Elder William H. Shearman, from the Presidency of the Liverpool Conference to labor in the *Millennial Star* office.

Elder Warren S. Snow, from the Presidency of the Preston Conference to the Presidency of the Southampton District.

Elder George Peacock, from the Presidency of the Edinburgh Conference to the Presidency of the Scottish District.

Elder John D. Chase, from the Presidency of the Nottingham Conference to the Presidency of the Nottingham District.

Elder Moses F. Farnsworth, from laboring in the Newcastle-on-Tyne District to the Presidency of said District.

Elder John M. Kay, from the Presidency of the Manchester District to the Presidency of the Birmingham District.

Elder John G. Holman, from the Presidency of the Derbyshire Conference to the Presidency of the Cheltenham District.

Elder James C. Brown, from laboring in the Edinburgh Conference to the Presidency of said Conference.

Elder Robert Pixton, from laboring in the Nottingham Conference to the Presidency of the Warwickshire Conference.

Elder Parley P. Pratt, from the Presidency of the Hull Conference to the Presidency of the Nottingham Conference.

Elder James Sanders, from laboring in the Kent Conference to the Presidency of said Conference.

Elder Charles Taylor, from laboring in the Staffordshire Conference to the Presidency of said Conference.

Elder George Sims, from laboring in the Essex Conference to the Presidency of said Conference.

Elder George A. Wiscombe, from the Presidency of the Reading Conference to the Presidency of the Cheltenham Conference.

Elder William Willes, from laboring in the Bristol District to the Presidency of the Land's-End Conference.

Elder Edmund F. Bird, from laboring in the Southampton District to the Presidency of the Dorsetshire Conference.

Elder Matthew M'Cune, from laboring in the Dundee Conference to the Presidency of said Conference.

Elder George Reynolds, from laboring in the London Conference to labor in the *Millennial Star* office.

Elder Septimus Sears, from laboring in the Norwich Conference to labor in the London Conference, under the direction of Elder R. Bentley.

Elder Miles P. Romney, from laboring in the Manchester Conference to labor in the London Conference, under the direction of Elder R. Bentley.

Elder David Gibson, from laboring in the Glasgow Conference to labor in the Bedfordshire Conference, under the direction of Elder Thomas O. King.

APPOINTMENTS.

Elder George Stokes to the Presidency of the Cardiff Conference.

Elder Edwin Cox to the Presidency of the Monmouthshire Conference.

Elder David Jones to the Presidency of the Carnarvonshire Conference.

Elder George Gibbs to the Presidency of the Pembrokeshire Conference.

Elder David L. Davies to the Presidency of the Carmarthen, formerly called Llanelly, Conference.

Elder William North to labor in the Derbyshire Conference, under the direction of Elder John D. Chase.

Elder Thomas C. Patten to labor in the Reading Conference, under the direction of Elder Warren S. Snow.

Elders John Alexander, Henry Walters and J. Machin, to labor in the Manchester District, under the direction of Elder Thomas Taylor.

Elders George Swan, John Nicholson and Henry C. Fowler, to labor in the Sheffield District, under the direction of Elder Joseph Bull.

Elder Joseph L. Barfoot to labor in the London Conference, under the direction of Elder R. Bentley.

Elder John Rider to labor in the Bedfordshire Conference, under the direction of Elder T. O. King.

Elder William Gordon to the Presidency of the Glasgow Conference.

We have the fullest confidence that the Elders who have been called to fill the foregoing positions will labor faithfully and energetically in the various fields assigned to them, and we earnestly trust and pray that the Spirit of the Lord may be abundantly poured out upon them, to enable them to discharge their responsible duties with pleasure to themselves, satisfaction to the Lord and his servants, and with profit to those among whom they may labor, that their efforts to instruct, strengthen and comfort the Saints, and to bring the honest-hearted to a knowledge of the truth, may be crowned with abundant success.

GEORGE Q. CANNON, { *President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the British Isles and adjacent countries.*

DEPARTURE.—Elder M. B. Shipp, who arrived in this country on a mission on the 2nd of August, 1862, left for New York on the 7th inst., on the steamship *City of Baltimore*, having been honorably released in order to assist his father's family in making arrangements to emigrate to Zion. During Elder Shipp's brief sojourn in this Mission, he has labored faithfully and zealously in the Newcastle District and the Bedfordshire Conference, in the latter of which the Saints were very anxious to retain his presence, that they might be benefited and cheered by his instructions and counsels. We regret to part with Elder Shipp; but we deemed it wise to release him from his mission in this country, as the prospect was, just at this juncture, so favorable for the accomplishment of the business he has gone upon, and which has long been an object for the attainment of which he has earnestly sought.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AMERICA.

Great Salt Lake City, Feb. 22, 1863.
President Cannon.

Dear Brother,—Things remain in our Territory much as usual. All is peace and good feeling and general happiness and enjoyment, notwithstanding the mutterings down below. I think social parties have been more prevalent than usual. The Social Hall has for most of the time been occupied three evenings each week for dancing, and this in addition to the usual Ward-parties throughout the city. Good order has prevailed, and nothing has transpired to leave a shadow of regret, which shows that the Saints are improving in the science of good order, that first law of heaven. Our theatre too, for the eighteen evenings' performances already passed, has done honor to the city and the people, although, on several occasions, some of the soldiers from Camp Douglas have evidently itched to create a little disturbance; but the prompt attention of

the police has thus far defeated their designs. In regard to our theatre there are several evils complained of, which are, no doubt, the effects of tradition and contact with the usages of the world. One evil is the pushing and crowding for seats when the door first opens. There is no necessity for it, and it is very disreputable for a people who are so far ahead of their neighbors in many other traits. I know not whether it is done by those who have associated with Prophets and Apostles for years, or whether it is by new comers who have not been here a sufficient time to get rid of all their Babylonish habits and practices, but I sincerely trust those guilty of such conduct will reflect and ask themselves how the Lord and all good men view such proceedings. Another evil is the practice of stamping and shouting applause when something pleases them. When listening to such uproarious noises and exhibitions of pleasure, I often think of the cautions we used to receive on such matters years ago in Nauvoo. Brother Joseph used to tell us that were there an assembly of Saints and the angels of God present, if one of the Saints even laughed aloud the angels would immediately take their departure. Loud laughter and stamping of feet is, to say the least, very unbecoming in the Saints, and ought to be studiously avoided. The clapping of hands in token of approval is not objectionable, for I believe we read of angels clapping their hands for joy, and sometimes we read of good men shouting for joy, but not in the manner we see in our theatre. With these exceptions our theatrical amusements have gone off first-rate, and the rush for tickets at each subsequent performance seemed to eclipse that of its predecessor. We have now suspended for two weeks, or till the 3rd of March, when we shall resume and make up the balance of the season's performances, some 10 or 12 nights, after which, spring duties will interfere.

We have frequent tokens that Governor Harding and Judges Waite and Drake are doing all they can to bring us into collision with the Government. The recent action of a committee in Congress, who were instructed to inquire whether Governor Harding's Message to the Legislature of Utah had been suppressed, &c., is proof positive of this. The committee inquired and made a bitter report, which you doubtless have seen in the papers; but I think the Session of Congress is so nearly ended, and they have so many matters much nearer home of far greater importance to attend to, that the report of the committee will lie where it is and be forgotten. One thing is certain, if the Administration had not their hands pretty full, they would be after us with a vengeance. What for? To gratify political hatred and rascality, and cater to the cry of hypocritical demagogues. If Governor Harding had attempted to deliver such an abusive and slanderous Message to any other body of men, as he did to the Legislature of Utah, I doubt whether he would ever have had occasion to deliver another.

The California volunteers, at Camp Douglas, keep pretty quiet since their fight with the Indians. It was a dear-bought victory. It is stated, on the best authority, that it cost 140 men in killed and crippled for life, through wounds and being frost-bitten. Very many of Colonel Connor's men will never more be fit for active duty. Since their trip after the Indians their theatre has had to be used for a hospital, and of course their opposition-playing is ended at least for a while. We are assured they have received orders to leave in the spring, and I have no doubt it is so.

The United States District Court meets two weeks from to-morrow. Whether they will be able to do anything under the late polygamy law remains to be seen. They have the will, no doubt, but they keep very quiet and work in the dark. Should their deep-laid plans prove abortive, it will not be the first time fools have failed when fighting against principles approved and sustained of God and all the hosts of heaven.

President Young's health is good. He has moved around more this winter than usual. Last Sabbath he visited Davis County, and a short time before that he took a trip to Tooele. His teachings are fatherly and kind, but pretty pointed. He does not look as though he troubled himself much at

the howlings of enemies either at home or abroad. Brothers Kimball and Wells have both been considerably unwell during the winter, and have kept pretty still.

You will learn, ere this reaches you, that Nathaniel V. Jones died last Sabbath, after an illness of only eight days. His departure was both sudden and unexpected, and his loss will be severely felt both by the people and his family.

There is every indication of another flood the coming spring. The mountains are piled up with snow, and it is still falling more or less almost daily. The Utah Lake is still two feet above its ordinary level, and the river Jordan is nearly full. Another flood, so soon after the last one, will be very apt to do much mischief. It may, and doubtless will make it late before teams can start to meet the emigration, but last year's success in this respect allays all anxiety in regard to a late start, I understand you are, or will be, instructed to contrive to get the Saints to the frontiers between the 1st and 15th of July; if so, teams will be down ready to continue them on their journey. I would like to see a very large emigration get safely across this season, but how it will be I cannot predict. Things look pretty squally generally, but the Lord will over-rule matters to suit his purposes.

I must now close. May the Lord bless and prosper you and your faithful associates in the good Work, is the constant wish and prayer of your brother,

WILLIAM CLAYTON.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

ENGLAND.—Peace continues to prevail in England, and her relationship with foreign nations is amicable, although both Polish and American affairs, particularly the latter, threaten to involve her in complications. Several of the most prominent journals urge upon the British Government the necessity of taking a bold and decided stand regarding American aggression upon British commerce. A large and enthusiastic meeting in favor of Poland was held in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, on Saturday, April 11th, which was presided over by the Mayor. Resolutions were passed condemnatory of the course pursued by Russia towards the Poles, and expressing the deepest sympathy with the latter, also urging her Majesty's Government to take such steps as in their wisdom they may deem best to secure to Poland the blessings of peace and freedom and an independent Government.

FRANCE.—The despatches from the French, English and Austrian Governments on the Polish question were remitted to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg on the 15th of April. No reply to the same was expected under ten days.

POLAND.—Intelligence from all parts of the seat of the insurrection show that the amnesty has produced a bad impression among the insurgents. The Revolutionary Government has declared that the insurgents will not lay down their arms until they have obtained the independence of Poland. They forbid the inhabitants to pay taxes to the Russian Government, and order the Poles in the Russian army to come over to the insurgent ranks. A serious engagement has taken place near Suwalki, in which 3,000 insurgents participated. The Russians lost 200 killed and seven guns.

AUSTRIA.—It is semi-officially announced that Austria has energetically protested to the Danish Government against the Royal ordinance of 30th March, relative to Schleswig-Holstein.

MEXICO.—Advices from Mexico state that the Mexican army at Puebla numbered 18,000, under Ortega; 4,000 more, under Comonfort and Carrajal are between Puebla and the capital. At the capital Juarez had no force of importance, and on the fall of Puebla would take refuge in the State of Morella. General Forey, with 12,000 men, was advancing by way of Orizaba, and General Bazine, with 11,000 men, by way of Jalapa. They would meet at Amozoe.

AMERICA.—There is no news of importance from Vicksburg or Port Hudson. Several unsuccessful attempts have been made to communicate with Commodore Farragut's vessels below Port Hudson. The attack on Charleston has not yet commenced. It is reported that a strong force of Confederate cavalry was in the vicinity of King George's Court House, Virginia, engaged in seizing supplies and enforcing the conscription. General Burnside officially reports that General Gilbert defeated the Confederates under Wigram, 2,600 strong, near Somerset, Kentucky. The Confederates were driven across the Cumberland River with a loss of 200 killed and 400 prisoners. Federal loss trifling. It is reported at New Orleans, from the Gulf, that yellow fever was already assuming a malignant form in the extreme south, and an impression prevailed that it would reach New Orleans this summer. New Orleans has been free from yellow fever since 1858. Union Leagues are being established at New Orleans. The *Charleston Courier* of the 27th of March says,—"Four steamers have arrived from Nassau since Sunday. Notwithstanding the blockade, Charleston is enjoying a larger direct foreign trade than she has ever had before." The privateer *Florida* has captured and burnt the ship *Star of Peace*, from Calcutta for Boston; also captured another American schooner. She was chased by the *Vanderbilt* off the Barbadoes, but escaped. The captain of the steamer *Peterhoff* is said to have laid the fact of her capture before Lord Lyons, who, it is reported, made a formal demand upon the Government for the release of the vessel and indemnity to the owners. The British schooner *Mary Jane* has been captured off Wilmington. Mass meetings of the Loyal League are being held in various cities in the Northern and Eastern States. The Virginia Legislature has passed a bill providing that speculation in food shall be punished as a misdemeanor. President Davis is reported to be suffering from an abscess in the eye, by which it is feared he will lose his sight. A large ovation was given in New York, by the Loyal League and the citizens, to General Butler at the Academy of Music. General Butler made a characteristic speech, and declared that the British Government and aristocracy hated America with hate passing all understanding. He urged a proclamation of non-intercourse with England and the stoppage of the exportation of gold. The canal opposite Vicksburg is abandoned, the Confederate cannon commanding two-thirds of its length. General Price is reorganizing the Confederate forces in Arkansas, preparatory to the invasion of Missouri. General Dix writes from Fort Monroe that he has no information to warrant the conclusion that the Confederates are evacuating Richmond. Fears are entertained for the safety of Admiral Farragat and of the steamers *Hartford* and *Albatross*. General Hooker has ordered a general muster of the troops of the Potomac army for the use of the Provost Marshal in making a draft to fill up the complement of each regiment. The want of provisions in Savannah is becoming most important. The city authorities have requested the railways to refuse to carry provisions out of town. The general tenor of the news from the lower Mississippi is decidedly unfavorable to the Federal arms. The repulse of General Banks is now reported on the authority of several Philadelphia papers. The Confederate armies of Tennessee and the Mississippi are reported to be forming a junction. The Confederates are in force in the neighborhood of Fort Donaldson. The Federals burnt Pensacola previous to evacuating it. It is reported from Hilton Head that General Hunter has ordered the negro brigade to return from Jacksonville; it was supposed to co-operate in the attack on Charleston. A large Union meeting has been held in Washington in the House of Representatives; President Lincoln and the members of the Cabinet were present. War speeches were made and war resolutions passed. It is reported that the Government will not at present take any action under the Letters of Marque Act. As the Confederates now have three rams between Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the Confederates under Van Dorn are crossing the river at Palmyra and are endeavouring to flank General Rosecranz on the left. Van Dorn has a heavy supply of artillery and his movement is supposed to be aimed against Kentucky. It is reported that the Confederates have repaired the Indianola sufficiently to make her serviceable